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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF DRAGONFLY  
FROM BRAZIL.

BY JAMES G. NEEDHAM.

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Having used a figure of the wings of this species in a paper soon to be issued in the Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, I herewith make public the full description of both genus and species.

**Cyanocharis** gen. nov.

Allied to *Heliocharis*: Fam. *Calopterygidae* of *Odonata*. Nodus midway between base and apex of wing. Two hypertrophied antenodal crossveins, the straight arculus situated just beyond the first of these. Extra half antenodal crossveins in the basal subcostal space, but no crossveins traversing the space before the arculus. Quadrangle divided by a single crossvein. Subquadrangle open, longer than the quadrangle, but hardly more than half as wide. Anal margin coincident with the anal vein almost as far as the subquadrangle. Vein  $M_{1-2}$  separating from vein  $M_3$  just beyond the quadrangle by a stalk so transverse it appears as a crossvein, and then fused in one or two places with vein R. Vein  $M_2$  separating from vein  $M_1$  a space beyond the subnodus. Stigma large, very oblique at its proximal end. A single long interpolated sector between veins  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ . The radial sector stronger than adjacent veins and slightly bent forward beyond the nodus. Vein  $Cu_2$  forked with two rows of cells included in the fork. Legs very long and slender, with numerous exceedingly short spines, the femora arcuate. Claws minutely bifid at extreme apex. Superior abdominal appendages of the male simple, curved; the inferiors rudimentary.

Type, *Cyanocharis valga* sp. nov.

This genus is intermediate in a number of characters between *Heliocharis* and *Dicterias* of the same region, but seems allied to the former by more important characters. It differs, however, from *Heliocharis* in the separation of vein  $M_{1-2}$  from vein  $M_3$  close beyond the quadrangle, and in its subsequent fusion with the radius, and in the condition of its antenodal crossveins.

It differs utterly from *Dicterias* in the arrangement of its interpolated sectors, in the remoteness of the nodus from the base of the wing, in the form and position of the posterior branch of the cubital vein, and in type of coloration.

### **Cyanocharis valga** sp. nov.

Length, 62 mm; abdomen, 44 mm; hind wing, 35 mm.

Colors greenish-blue and black. Head blackish, with the labrum, the post-clypeus, and the occiput behind the eyes greenish. Antennae black, the second joint twice as long as the first and but half as thick, the remaining five joints together but little longer than the second, each of them a little shorter than the one before it. Mouth strongly projecting, the squarely cut post-clypeus being horizontal, the ante-clypeus vertical and the labrum sloping. Median ocellus large, lying in a wide longitudinal furrow; lateral ocelli smaller, each confined to the outer aspect of a conical vertical spine. A [-shaped sulcus behind the ocelli sharply defines the occipital crest, which is thinly fringed with tawry hairs.

Prothorax blackish, fenestrate with green, three greenish patches on either side, a twin spot of paler green upon the middle, and a broad greenish crescent lying transversely upon the rather prominently elevated, black bordered posterior lobe. Thorax with blackish carinae. Ground color greenish blue (turquoise blue), with narrow stripes of brown on all the sutures, the middorsal one divided by the black of the carina. There is also a well developed, isolated, antehumeral stripe of brown.

Legs excessively long and slender, appearing bare by reason of the minuteness of their numerous spines. Hind and middle femora slightly, and fore femora and tibiae strongly curved. Claws with a very minute tooth so near the tip that it appears bifid, hardly distinguishable in the front tarsus. Wings hyaline, slightly tinged with brown at the extreme tip: stigma brown. Antenodal crossveins 18 in the fore wing and 15 in the hind wing, with 4-5 half antenodals additional in the basal subcostal space: 17 and 14 postnodals in the fore and hind wing respectively. Stigma long, covering 5-6 cells, and reaching nearly to the wing apex, there being but three minute crossveins in the space beyond it. Between veins  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  are five interpolated sectors, only the middle one being of more than a few cells length: between  $R_s$  and  $M_3$  are four sectors, the third longest: there are two sectors between  $M_2$  and  $R_s$ , two between  $M_4$  and  $Cu_1$ , and two behind  $Cu_2$ , the second of these appearing as

a branch: there is a single row of cells, except at the extreme margin between  $M_3$  and  $M_4$ , and between  $Cu_1$  and  $Cu_2$ . The fusion of veins  $M_{1-2}$  with the radius occurs just before the second hypertrophied antenodal crossvein.

Abdomen cylindrical, greenish blue dorsally, with dagger-shaped mark of black upon the dorsum of each segment, the color and markings becoming obscured apically in the type specimen (perhaps from fading). Segments 3-7 of equal length: segments 8, 9 and 10 each successively one-third shorter than the preceding segment. Superior appendages a little longer than the 10th segment, simple, depressed beyond the base, a little arcuate with the tips slightly convergent, rounded without, but with a fine longitudinal carina within, and armed with minute prickles dorsally and toward apex: color black, with the extreme apex yellow. Inferior appendages rudimentary.

Poco Grande, Brazil, January 13, 1898, Mr. Adolph Hempel, collector. The type is in the Cornell University Collection.